

## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A support for a lithographic printing plate obtainable by performing a treatment with an aqueous solution containing one or more divalent or multivalent cations at a concentration ranging from 0.0001 mol/L to less than 0.020 mol/L.
2. The support for a lithographic printing plate according to claim 1, wherein the treatment with the aqueous solution is performed on an aluminum plate which has been subjected to a graining treatment, an anodizing treatment and a hydrophilic treatment in this order.
3. A method of preparing a support for a lithographic printing plate comprising the step of:  
performing a treatment with an aqueous solution containing one or more divalent or multivalent cations at a concentration ranging from 0.0001 mol/L to less than 0.020 mol/L.
4. The method of preparing a support for a lithographic printing plate according to claim 3, wherein the treatment with the aqueous solution is performed on an

aluminum plate which has been subjected to a graining treatment, an anodizing treatment and a hydrophilic treatment in this order.

5. A presensitized plate which comprises a support for a lithographic printing plate according to claim 1 and an image recording layer formed thereon.

6. A presensitized plate which comprises a support for a lithographic printing plate according to claim 2 and an image recording layer formed thereon.

7. The presensitized plate according to claim 5, wherein the image recording layer is an image recording layer containing an infrared absorbent.

8. The presensitized plate according to claim 6, wherein the image recording layer is an image recording layer containing an infrared absorbent.

9. The presensitized plate according to claim 5, wherein an intermediate layer containing a high-molecular compound having a constituent with an acid group and a constituent with onium group is formed between the support

for a lithographic printing plate and the image recording layer.

10. The presensitized plate according to claim 6, wherein an intermediate layer containing a high-molecular compound having a constituent with an acid group and a constituent with onium group is formed between the support for a lithographic printing plate and the image recording layer.

11. The presensitized plate according to claim 7, wherein an intermediate layer containing a high-molecular compound having a constituent with an acid group and a constituent with onium group is formed between the support for a lithographic printing plate and the image recording layer.

12. The presensitized plate according to claim 8, wherein an intermediate layer containing a high-molecular compound having a constituent with an acid group and a constituent with onium group is formed between the support for a lithographic printing plate and the image recording layer.

13. A method of preparing a lithographic printing plate comprising the steps of:

    exposing a presensitized plate according to claim 5 to light; and

    developing the exposed presensitized plate using a developer substantially containing no alkali metal silicate to thereby obtain the lithographic printing plate.

14. A method of preparing a lithographic printing plate comprising the steps of:

    exposing a presensitized plate according to claim 6 to light; and

    developing the exposed presensitized plate using a developer substantially containing no alkali metal silicate to thereby obtain the lithographic printing plate.

15. A method of preparing a lithographic printing plate comprising the steps of:

    exposing a presensitized plate according to claim 7 to light; and

    developing the exposed presensitized plate using a developer substantially containing no alkali metal silicate to thereby obtain the lithographic printing plate.

16. A method of preparing a lithographic printing plate comprising the steps of:

    exposing a presensitized plate according to claim 8 to light; and

    developing the exposed presensitized plate using a developer substantially containing no alkali metal silicate to thereby obtain the lithographic printing plate.

17. A method of preparing a lithographic printing plate comprising the steps of:

    exposing a presensitized plate according to claim 9 to light; and

    developing the exposed presensitized plate using a developer substantially containing no alkali metal silicate to thereby obtain the lithographic printing plate.

18. A method of preparing a lithographic printing plate comprising the steps of:

    exposing a presensitized plate according to claim 10 to light; and

    developing the exposed presensitized plate using a developer substantially containing no alkali metal silicate to thereby obtain the lithographic printing plate.

19. A method of preparing a lithographic printing plate comprising the steps of:

    exposing a presensitized plate according to claim 11 to light; and

    developing the exposed presensitized plate using a developer substantially containing no alkali metal silicate to thereby obtain the lithographic printing plate.

20. A method of preparing a lithographic printing plate comprising the steps of:

    exposing a presensitized plate according to claim 12 to light; and

    developing the exposed presensitized plate using a developer substantially containing no alkali metal silicate to thereby obtain the lithographic printing plate.